

# THE COLUMBIAN CALL

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 11, 1896.

NUMBER 21

## AT REST!

**The Late Baron Francis  
Renastus Fava.**

**PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEER-  
ING IN THE CORCORAN SCI-  
ENTIFIC SCHOOL SLEEPS  
WITH THE FATHERS.**

**Far from His Sunny Skies, Life's Fit-  
ful Dream Was O'er—His Brief  
and Distinguished Career—Char-  
acteristics — Resolutions of  
His Colleagues—The Fu-  
neral Ceremonies.**

THE announcement of the death of Professor Fava on Friday, the 27th of March, although it had been expected for some time past, produced, nevertheless, a shock on all who heard it. His name had been so closely associated with that of the Engineering Department—which he nourished from its infancy, from a weak and sickly child to one of the strongest departments of the Scientific School—that Professor Fava's death seemed more than a loss of a mere personality. As the foster child increased in vigor and strength the life of its parent appeared to die away—it seemed to wax strong at the expense of the parental vitality; for Professor Fava was an indefatigable worker and devoted the last years of his young life (he was only 35 at the time of his death) entirely and unselfishly to his work in Columbian University.

Baron Francis Renastus Fava was born in Triest, Austria-Hungary, almost on the border of his mother country, Italy, in 1860. He graduated with the highest honors at the Polytechnic School at Zurich in 1882. So distinguished was his success at the school that he immediately found employment on the governmental works in France, where he built, among other structures, an iron bridge at Saumur. He then went to Hungary, where he was engaged in extensive railroad building, being at the age of 25 charged with the direction of over 3,000 men. His father becoming a representative of the Italian Government at Washing-



PROFESSOR FRANCIS RENASTUS FAVA.

ton, he came to this country in 1886, and soon after engaged in architectural work, and in 1889 was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Columbian University.

At the time of his installation the Department of Civil Engineering was in its infancy and its future was quite dark, but by his indefatigable industry and thorough skill as a teacher and ability as an engineer he built up the department so that it is today one of the most important in our curriculum. The best tribute to his energy and ability is the large

number of students who have graduated under him, all of whom, without exception, found employment immediately on the receipt of their degrees, and who are recognized by their professional brethren as thoroughly trained and accomplished engineers.

Among his other accomplishments Professor Fava was a linguist of no mean merit, speaking with facility seven different languages.

A hard and unrelenting worker himself, he expected hard and intelligent work from his students—and

yet for him his students always had the profoundest respect and kindest feelings. With his brother professors, too, he was always popular, as is evidenced by the following resolution, drafted by them on the day following the announcement of his death:

WHEREAS, Baron Francis Renastus Fava was, for the last seven years, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia, and from small beginnings raised all of the Engineering Sciences taught in this University to their present flourishing condition, and

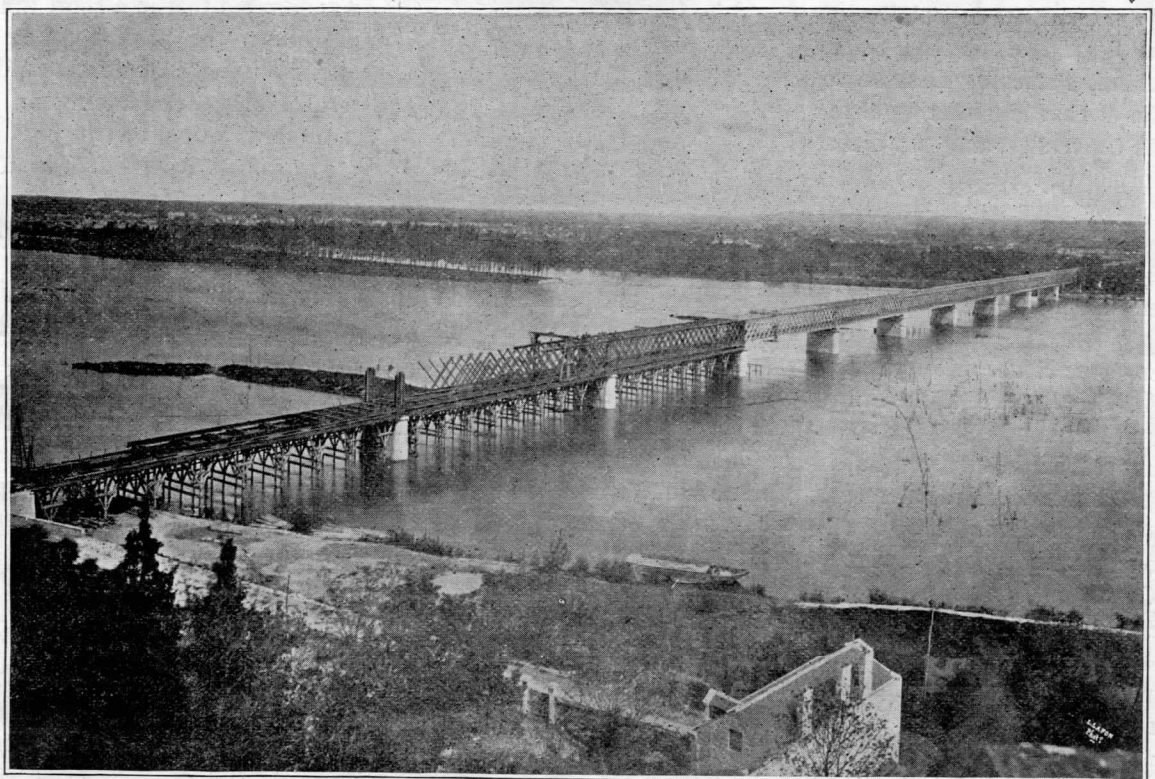
WHEREAS, Professor Fava, in an ideal way, devoted his best strength and energy during the last six years of his life to the advancement of this University, and

WHEREAS, His noble qualities, his high-minded character and his superior scholarship endeared him to all his colleagues, students, and all who knew him,

Resolved, That we, the Faculties of the Corcoran Scientific School and the School of Graduate Studies of the Columbian University, express our heart-felt sympathy and condolence to his family;

Resolved, That we hold in kindest remembrance his many personal excellences;

Resolved, That a committee of the Corcoran Scientific School and the



IRON RAILROAD BRIDGE AT SAUMUR (FRANCE), CONSTRUCTED BY PROF. FAVA WHEN A BOY OF 21.



School of Graduate Studies attend his funeral services;

*Resolved*, That in respect to his memory the schools be closed on Monday, March 30;

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased.

The following committees were appointed to attend the funeral services to represent the University:

*Corcoran Scientific School*—Professor Freyhold, Professor King, Professor Pierce, Dr. Chatard, Mr. Whitehead, and Professor H. L. Hodgkins, Secretary.

*School of Graduate Studies*—Professor Gill, Professor Schoenfeld, Professor Abbe, Professor Merrill, Professor Zopke, and Professor O. T. Mason.

The Dean of the Columbian College.

The Dean of the Columbian Medical School.

The Dean of the Columbian Dental School.

The services attending his funeral were conducted entirely by the University, addresses being made by Dr. Whitman, President of the University; representing the Faculties of the University, Dr. Greene, Vice-President of the University, representing the Corporation, and by Dr. Stately, representing the Trustees; and in eloquent terms these gentlemen paid just tribute to the memory of the deceased; to his scholarly attainments; his loyalty to the University.

The pall-bearers were the Belgian Minister, the Swiss Minister, President Whitman, representing the University, Dr. Monroe, Dean of the Corcoran Scientific and Graduate Schools, Professor Schoenfeld, representing the Graduate School, Professor Amateis, representing the Scientific School, Professor Desassaure, Professor of Civil Engineering at the Catholic University, and Mr. Gana, representing the students.

Among those present at the simple but highly impressive services about the coffin of the deceased were Vice-President Stephenson of the United States, Thomas Brackett Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, all the members of the Cabinet who were in the city, Sir Julian and Mrs. Pauncefote, Mr. Paternotre, French Ambassador, and nearly every other member of the Diplomatic Corps.

While Professor Fava was devoted to the University and intensely interested in all American enterprises, he still retained his citizenship in his mother country—Italy.

## THE QUEEN.

Of the Antilles is Glorified.

**BUT THE JUDGES HOLD  
THAT THE ANNEXATION  
OF CUBA WOULD NOT  
BE ADVISABLE.**

*Messrs. Gentsch and Alden the  
Honor Men—Good Attendance  
and Enthusiasm—Synopsis  
of the Speeches.*

A GOOD audience attended the fifth public debate, of the Law School Debating Society. Mr. Shreves orchestra was not audible, but the speakers proved themselves fully qualified to entertain their hearers. More than usual vigor was shown by the partisans of the different debaters in applauding their favorites, and there is evidently a growing desire among the students to see the representatives of their particular classes win the first honors.

Victory in this debate fell to the Post Graduates and the Juniors, Mr. Maurice Alden of the Junior Class, and Mr. Frank F. Gentsch, of the Post Graduate Class, winning the first two places. The debate was won by the negative side.

Mr. Gentsch, who made one of the winning speeches, opened the debate for the affirmative. He spoke readily and with easy self-possession during the greater part of his speech. His delivery however would have been



FRANK F. GENTSCH.

much better if he had spoken with more force and earnestness. His speech in substance, is as follows: Nature has intended that intimate relations shall exist between Cuba and the United States. The sea coast of Cuba is one continuous line of the finest natural harbors in the world, which can at small expense, be made impregnable. The eastern extremity of the island is in the same longitude as New York City, the western in the same longitude as Columbus, Ohio. Havana is but seven hours ride from Key West, and Cape San Antonia is about the same distance

from Yucatan. You can see at a glance what a menace to the United States this island would be in the hands of an unfriendly nation. The Cubans, many of whose young men have been educated in the United States and are as American as ourselves in manners and ideas, are fighting for freedom. It is safe to say that the day of Spanish domination in Cuba is over, what is to become of the island? Shall it be annexed to the United States?

The question of annexation may be considered under two heads, first its effect on commercial interests of the two countries, and second, the political advantages or disadvantages resulting from annexation. The great bulk of the Cuban trade is with the United States. This trade would be increased both as to exports and imports, and American Capital would have the opportunity to develop the rich resources of the island if it were a part of the United States. The dire prophecies as to the results of the acquisition of new territory were made when Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Alaska were annexed, but time has proven that the opponents of those measures were false prophets. Untold benefits have resulted from those acquisitions. Why not also from Cuba?

In case of war, the great harbors of Cuba must be the rendezvous of none but American ships.

Late events growing out of the Cuban difficulty show that the European powers would not interfere if the United States should take steps to acquire the island. There may be a slight difference in the people of the two countries, but in the case of past acquisition the amalgamation was so rapid that in a short time the identity of the original people was lost. Witness California and the rest of the Mexican cession. The same thing would be true of Cuba.

Mr. Robert F. Able of South Carolina, was the first speaker on the negative. Mr. Able has the qualifications of a public speaker. At times he spoke with great force and earnestness, and the abstract given below will show that he made a strong logical argument. He was, however, ill at ease and hesitancy, and at other times a lack of sufficient deliberation marred the effect of a very good speech. The arguments of Mr. Gentsch, he said would have been appropriate sixty or seventy years ago, they are not now. This may be said of the argument that Cuba would be valuable as a stronghold. That day is past. We ask you to remember also that we are not trying Spain for

cruelty. That has nothing to do with this subject.

The United States could gain Cuba by war, but do we want such a war?

Mr. Able gave the reasons why such a war is inadvisable. It would be a great war, the first great war this country would enter upon of its own accord and without being forced to it, to maintain its very existence. But suppose we obtain Cuba by other means than war. Do we want to put Cubans on the same footing as citizens of the United States? Heretofore the United States has followed instead of led in schemes of national aggrandizement. Her pioneers blazed the way, and it was really American territory by the time it was annexed. Cubans on the other hand, are not like the Americans. They are a mongrel race. You can get some idea of the difference by passing over the Rio Grande into Mexico. Only a river separates the two countries, yet you pass immediately from an enlightend progressive people, to one of sloth supersition and ignorance. It is the same with all the South American Republics; it is the same with Cuba.

It is a divided now, Spanish at the head of one faction, Creoles of the other; and it would be the weak, ignorant party that the United States would have to look for support. There would be a constant struggle between the Spanish and Federal Government. Even a semblance of peace would be preserved only by the maintaince of garrisons throughout the island.

The question of admission arises. Cuba has sufficient population, and would probably have come in as Texas did, as a state. Yet any Government conformable to the United States constitution would be fought to the bitter end by the Spaniards, for it embodies exactly the principles against which the Spaniards are fighting to-day. Mr. Gentsch ignores the fact that Cuba is already inhabited. If it was uninhabited, many of the questions that are now among the most serious, would not have to be considered at all. Moreover the island is practically uninhabitable for Americans. Consequently Cuba never could be Americanized.

Quicker in action and more nervous in movement than those who had preceded him in debate, Mr. Marshall was yet easy and deliberate. He brought out the points in his argument with good effect. "To what state of affairs have we come! Here is a gentleman from South Carolina who talks as if 70,000,000 of people should be afraid of a few Cubans. If he had made that speech fifty years ago he would have been tarred and feathered.



And there's a gentleman from 'bleeding Kansas' doing battle side by side with him in this cause. Surely this is a Union one and indissoluble when Kansas and South Carolina get together."

Having paid his respects to his opponents, Mr. Marshall began his argument. Annexation is not forbidden by the fundamental law of the land.

Jefferson thought the national government had not the power to annex Louisiana. The people, however, were in favor of the measure. Louisiana was finally brought in under the Constitution, and time has shown the wisdom of the act. What was done as to Louisiana can be done as to Cuba. Self preservation is the first law of nature. In the case of Louisiana Uncle Sam had to choose between letting a mammoth French or English colony grow up in Louisiana, when it would be a constant menace to this country, or taking the territory to himself. Uncle Sam was young then, but he had a long head. The course, too, was in harmony with our feelings of humanity. By that act the blessings of this free government were secured to the millions who now inhabit what was then the territory of Louisiana. How much more do the inhabitants of Cuba need this blessing?

Cuba would be of immense commercial value to us. She has harbors easily made impregnable; mines of inexhaustible wealth. Cuba stands as the natural outpost of the Southern States. She is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. To instance but two of Cuba's products, the United States, as early as 1873, imported from the island \$10,000,000 worth of sugar and 100,000,000 cigars. The very heavy duty upon them goes, of course, to Spain. Spain has for twenty years used all her guns, money and men to hold Cuba. Why does Spain continue this course unless the island is of immense value to her. By the Monroe Doctrine the United States is virtually the protector of Cuba. Why not take Cuba and get the advantages as well as burdens of this protection?

The cry of suffering humanity that is wrung out by Spanish cruelty should be sufficient reason for our great land of liberty and freedom to take this step, if there were no other.

Mr. Granby Hillyer has a habit that is very troublesome to opponents of picking flaws in their arguments in the most matter-of-fact common sense style imaginable. He goes directly to the gist of the matter. But like some of the other speakers, Mr.

Hillyer's arguments were far better than his method of delivery. There was too much sameness and a lack of energy in his speaking.

My opponent cited the Monroe doctrine. What about it? What has it to do with this case? I am an honest man. I am willing to admit the things on my opponent's side that are true. The United States *can* annex Cuba, but it is neither necessary or wise. We should gain no commercial advantage. We now enjoy a fair proportion of Cuba's trade. My opponent spoke of the riches of Cuba, lying ready for us to grasp. But we can buy them now, and we'd have to pay just the same money for them if we annexed Cuba. Annexation would destroy the sugar industry of the United States.

In 1848 President Pierce offered \$100,000,000 for Cuba, and Spain sent back word that all the money in the United States wouldn't buy the island. Mr. Marshall spoke of Cuba as the key to the Gulf of Mexico. If it is, it's a very loose fitting key. Its one hundred and thirty miles from the mainland on one side, and ————— on the other. It would take an enormous navy to close these entrances to the Gulf. Under Spain, Cuba can never be dangerous to the United States, nor will she be if she becomes a free country. Suppose, for a moment, that Cuba should be annexed. Cuba has a large enough population to be admitted as a State. Consider the character of the inhabitants—600,000 negroes, the rest Spaniards and their descendants. Chinese, coolies and mongrels of all kinds that defy classification most. Americans can't live in Cuba. If Cuba was a State, there would be either a Government of carpet-bag adventurers from the United States such as made a Hell out of the South after the War, or a Government of half breeds such as is now carried on with frequent revolutions in the South American Republics.

Mr. Willaim Stephen Stamper, in closing for the affirmative, spoke too briefly, but his manner was easy and his delivery distinct and forcible. He said there was but little to add to the overwhelming argument of the affirmative. He deplored the spirit of the negative in opposing advancement. The people of this generation ought to do some glorious deed that would make them as worthy to be remembered as their forefathers. Mr. Stamper described the resources of Cuba. He instanced the great facilities for ship building. Havana built the shipping of Spain in the

18th Century, but Spain removed the industry to Europe in order to give employment to Spaniards. The United States ought to annex Cuba if for no other reason than to put an end to Spanish cruelty and outrage. In case of war the port of Cuba could be made the strongest in the world.

Mr. Maurice Alden of Kansas, who closed the debate, was the surprise of the evening. He had evidently given much time not only to the preparation of his speech, but to training himself in its delivery.

My opponent has pictured to you the beauty and resources of the queen of



MAURICE ALDEN.

of the Antilles. He has told you Cuba is the Gibraltar of America. This question does not contemplate alone the peaceful acquisition of Cuba, but acquisition by war, if necessary. Nor does it contemplate waiting until Cuba has gained her independence. That is a mere speculation, and presents an entirely different question. My colleagues have ably presented the arguments against such acquisition, and in the short time allotted to me. I shall not attempt to go over the whole ground again. I simply wish to impress on your minds, three points.

1. I wish to show that the peaceful acquisition of Cuba would be an impossibility, and that in attempting such an acquisition we would be forced into war.

2. That even if we could acquire Cuba, we do not want it as it would be an undesirable possession. And

3. That if such an acquisition is not directly opposed to any of the provisions of the Constitution, it is contrary to the spirit of that instrument, to the intention of its framers, and to the policy of this Union.

On the first point, Spain would never sell Cuba to the United States, and should she recognize Cuba's independence, one of the clauses of the treaty of peace would be that Cuba should not annex herself to the United States. Even if Spain were willing, the rest of Europe would not be. A war costing more than the whole island is worth would be necessary.

On the second point. A wise

people will shut out every agency that defiles, every instrument that lowers the tone of its national character. The people of Cuba reared in an atmosphere of oppression and vice have no sympathy with our constitution and laws. They are of the Torrid, we of the Temperate Zone. Foreigners cannot live in Cuba, 80 per cent who go there die of yellow fever. The island could not be Americanized. We should acquire uninhabited territory if any, and people it with our own people.

On the third point. Outlying colonies are not within the contemplation of the constitution, and our government is unsuited to that purpose. It was never contemplated that the United States should expand to the islands of the Sea. It was to embrace States whose citizens would be homogeneous with the people who created this government. "The Union was to be for the United States of America, and if it could reach into the sea for the bringing in of a people so different in character from our own, it might so far as the constitutional question is concerned equally well be extended to cover colonies in Arabia or in Zululand."

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## The Columbian Call.

A WEEKLY COLLEGE PAPER PUBLISHED BY  
THE STUDENTS OF THE COLUMBIAN  
UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Issued Every Week from Nov. 1 to  
June 1, inclusive.

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D.  
C., as second class matter.

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any member of the staff, or to Mr. Beverley  
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of THE CALL.

All literary matter intended for publication  
and subscriptions should be addressed to THE  
CALL, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

For advertising rates and all matter pertain-  
ing to advertisements address the

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

412, 414 and 416 Central Power Station,  
Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

### HAINER ON HOWARD.

SOME time since when the District Appropriation Bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives, a vigorous and successful fight was made against the appropriation of money for the use of charitable institutions controlled by the Catholic Church. A good deal of broad and truly American talk was indulged in, and by a strong majority it was agreed that it was wrong for the government to appropriate public money for the use of private sectarian institutions. Every student of the constitution, who had any reputation as such on the floor, was an advocate of the measure, and the House congratulated itself on having set a precedent, wholesome in its nature, for other legislative bodies to follow.

On the 2d instant, with the action above mentioned still oc-

cupying the attention of the public prints, this same body agreed to an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, appropriated \$32,600 of the people's money to the use of an educational institution, under the control of the Congregational denomination, situated in the District of Columbia, and known as Howard University. A rare example of blow hot, blow cold from the platform of practical politics.

The gentleman who a few weeks ago grew eloquent in depicting the craft with which the Catholic Church deflected public money to church uses grew strangely quiet under the soothing words of the men who argued that this alleged university had no religious bias, that it was run on principles of wholesome philanthropy, and that no creed was directly interested in its success.

It was shown that the school was established soon after the war, with the primary purpose of educating the colored youth of the land. In those early days when the government was expending time and money for negro advancement, the men who had charge of the finances of this institution made no call upon the Treasury Department. The era of struggle and misery that came upon the colored race with their new found freedom was lived through without going to the public coffers for aid. Other schools were being assisted. Throughout the southland the government was actively at work providing educational facilities for the negro youth, and this college in those days lived and prospered through the efforts of those men who had been active in having it established. In 1880 they made their first money haul in the halls of congress, getting \$10,000 to assist them in their work, and year after year they have increased their demands, until their high water mark is now \$32,600. Truly, they are doing well. The amount received in 1880 is but one third of what they ask to-day, and that first appropriation is interesting because it "was the nose of the camel entering the tent."

Representative Hainer led the fight against the amendment, but by reason of the political coloring

that had been given the measure it carried by a small majority. Mr. Hainer had been one of the active opponents to the provisions in the District appropriation bill that gave to the various Catholic charities sums of money. Careful of his record, he could not do otherwise than oppose this expenditure of public money for a private purpose. In his argument against the measure in showing the institution's denominational tendency, he said;

"Will anyone say that the president of this institution, who, until he assumed the duties of that office, was a Congregational minister in this city, can teach the Bible as a regular text-book without giving it a Congregational bias?"

"Here is an institution which is presided over by a lifelong Congregationalist.

"The principal professors are Congregationalists. They maintain a theological department, in which the president and principal professors spend a large part of their time.

"Special attention is paid to theology.

"The institution has for its largest and most liberal patron, excepting only the Government, a Congregational society whose only object is to spread Congregationalism. It is a missionary society.

"Missionary work for what? For the Congregational Church. Certainly not for any other church. You may depend on that. It is to the Congregational Church precisely what the Jesuit order is to the Catholic Church. Will any gentleman who values his word deny this? Will you bolt at the name of Jesuit and embrace a Congregational missionary society? If so, what becomes of your opposition to sectarian appropriations? If you oppose aiding an institution in which proselyting is done for a Protestant church, what objection have you to a Catholic priest or the sworn devotee of some Catholic order doing exactly the same thing for that church? There is only one safe ground, and that is to make no appropriations whatever for private institutions.

Again:

"We had a heated discussion in this House on the proposition that we should make an appropriation for an institution because it was German. If you make appropriation on that ground, then you will be required to make it in the case of the Scandinavians, in the case of the Italians, and in the case of the Bohemians. There may be among some

constituencies voters who may be caught with that kind of chaff, but I trust they are few indeed. I know there are gentlemen in this House who make use of such arguments, and one gentleman who is active in urging this amendment stated in my hearing that in his district there were many colored voters, and this was absolutely necessary for the purpose of cajoling them into his support. I want to say to those gentlemen they place a low estimate upon the colored race, that race which gave to the United States a Frederick Douglass; that race which placed in the halls of this Congress a man during the last session who ought to occupy the same seat now; that race which gave to the present generation a Booker Washington. That race, Mr. Chairman, does not need any cajoling. They do not need coddling. They want their rights, and their rights alone. They want to be treated as men and women, because they are men and women. They ask not the hand of charity. You insult them when you extend it; you depress them when you give it. You seek by that method to retain them in the position in which they were so many years—a servile position; you seek to educate them into barbers, waiters, and bootblacks, a servient instead of a self-asserting people. He is no good friend of the colored race who asks charity at your hands for them."

This institution, by a close shave got its appropriation through the House this time, but it is the beginning of the end. To do so it had to shake bludgeon at the head of one of the great political parties of the body. Behind the soft handclasp and honeyed words of the men who "promoted" the measure was the ugly threat, if you don't hand this money over you will lose votes with a certain class of citizenship. That threat has worked on a number of occasions, but its power is fast disappearing. The grim lines of courage are settling on many a face. The young man who is forging to the front in politics grows ugly when the cowed head stands before the public coffer and asks in tones of power for money. He is equally positive in his belief that no public money shall be devoted to private sectarian uses. The state and the church must be divorced forever. The theological tub must stand on its own bottom.



# THE DEAD

## Language Gets a Black Eye.

### THE SENIOR LAW COMMITTEE MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND PRESENT THEIR RESULTS.

#### Greater Number of Schools Use English Diplomas—Why not Columbian—Arguments Against the use of Latin.

The Senior Class held a meeting on Friday the 3d of April. President Fisher announced that he was feeling unwell, and resigned his place to Vice-President Patterson. The class then proceeded to consider the report of a committee appointed some time since to bring before the faculty the question of printing graduation diplomas in English, instead of Latin. The report explains itself, and is printed herewith. It was adopted. But on motion to adopt the resolution recommended by the committee and printed at the end of their report, there ensued a war of words so prolonged and terrific between the partisans of English and of Latin, that after two hours of noisy debate and parliamentary tangles, the class adjourned without coming to any decision.

A meeting is called for the 13th, when the struggle between the Romans and Barbarians will be resumed.

The report is as follows:

#### LALIN DIPLOMAS VERSUS ENGLISH DIPLOMAS.

Report of the Law School of 1896, Columbian University.

At a meeting of our class, held February 7, 1896, it was *Resolved*, That, "The faculty of the University be requested to consider the advisability of issuing diplomas in English to those graduates who shall desire them."

The president of the class requested Messrs. F. S. Holliger, Frank H. Moore and Marcus Baker to communicate this action to the faculty. This was done in a letter addressed to President Whitman February 22, to which he sent a reply dated February 26. Copies of these letters accompany this report.

From President Whltman's letter two inferences are drawn: (1.) That the University fears to be foremost, and is ashamed to be hindmost in changing its diplomas from Latin to English. (2.) That it will not con-

sider the advisability of the proposed change. President Whitman adds, however, that he will be pleased to have the committee gather statistics from professional schools "for the enlightenment of us all."

Your committee is sensible, both of the honor conferred and the labor imposed by this suggestion, and accepting both, it has conducted a correspondence as full as the time and means at command would permit, with the results set forth below.

The burden of the work has fallen chiefly upon Mr. Holliger, who first applied to the Bureau of Education and found the desired statistics had not been gathered. He then sent letters of inquiry to about thirty leading schools. Replies have been received from 26. Of these 26 schools 23 are law schools, or schools having law departments. The results are shown in the following table:

Number of graduates in 1895	Name of School	Diplomas.
35	Albany Law School.....	English since 1852.
31	Baltimore University.....	Latin in all departments.
60	Boston University.....	Latin always.
23	Buffalo Law School.....	English from the beginning.
123	Columbian University, D. C....	Latin.
68	Columbia University, N. Y....	English, always been so.
76	Cornell University.....	English.
76	Georgetown University, D.C....	Latin.
80	Harvard University.....	Latin for a great many years.
64	Kent Law School, Chicago....	English always.
4	Leland Stanford Jr. University	English, all departments.
105	New York Law School.....	English, always been so.
64	Northwestern University.....	English.
15	Ohio State University.....	English, all departments.
32	St. Louis Law School.....	Latin.
—	Union College of Law, Chicago	English.
50	University of Maryland.....	Latin always. [part of course.
297	University of Michigan.....	English, Latin only where important
72	University of City of N. Y....	Latin always.
62	University of Pennsylvania....	Latin.
44	University of Virginia.....	English in all departments. [and A.B.
21	Washington and Lee University	English B. L. and M. A., Latin Ph. D.
86	Yale University.....	Latin.
No law.	Johns Hopkins University....	English, all departments.
No law.	Princeton College.....	English.
No law.	University of Chicago.....	English.
1488		

Law Schools, English, 13, Latin, 10. Graduates, English, 816, Latin, 672. 56 per cent English, 44 per cent Latin.

Your committee is of opinion that the time is now arrived when Columbian University should discontinue its practice of issuing Latin diplomas to its law graduates.

The grounds for this opinion are two-fold, the first consisting of positive reasons for the change, the second of replies to objections usually urged thereto. Of the positive reasons, there are two classes: *First*, Logic, common sense and right reason indicate the propriety and wisdom of writing the language we speak. In a law school where all the instruction is in English, where all the books used are in English, where Latin is neither taught or required for admission, where not a single student or

professor (we speak subject to correction) could write a page of Latin save by laboriously consulting his grammar and dictionary; what valid, logic reason or excuse can be given for certifying results in any other language than English? When Latin was the universal language of scholars, when the great universities of Paris and Bologna in the 12th and 13th centuries were filled with theological and law students, all speaking, writing, thinking and arguing in Latin, when all the books and all the instructions were in Latin—diplomas were written in what language, think you? Why Latin, to be sure. What other language should be used? When at the close of the 19th century you find similar schools filled with students speaking only English, for the most part ignorant of all other languages, using only English books, hearing lectures delivered only

nothing disrespectful of this class, but everyone knows that the world's great thinkers and leaders do not belong to it.

An analysis of the figures in the table shows that out of 1488 law graduates 816 or 56 per cent received English diplomas, and 672 or 44 per cent Latin diplomas. Also that of 23 law schools scheduled, 13 or 57 per cent make use of English and 10 or 43 per cent make use of Latin in their diplomas. There is then a small preponderance in favor of English both in the number of graduates and institutions.

*Objections.* The objections against the proposed change are two; sentiment and precedent. As to sentiment, your committee dismiss it with out argument, feeling that whether wholesome or foolish, whether good or bad, it is not disturbed or altered by argument. Ridicule or satire are the weapons with which it is customary to attack it, and your committee are unwilling to use these weapons. As to precedent, its force and influence are assumed to rest upon previous similar cases, and its effect is to sacrifice progress on the altar of the past. All change is not progress, but there can be no progress without change. The great jur-

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Third Prize of FIFTEEN DOLLARS; Also,  
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These prizes to be awarded on Saturday, July 18 next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the greatest number of words of not less than five letters, in current use by intelligent English-speaking Americans, that can be produced from the letters contained in the following sentiment of truth:

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The awards to be given upon the decision of three impartial judges, who will be selected with care and duly announced. They will be made to those having the largest number of approved words, these to be arranged alphabetically, and clearly written on uniform sheets of paper, in uniform lines, on each sheet at the top to be shown the number of words thereon, the exact total of these to be shown on the last sheet.

Those intending to compete will call at our office not later than May 1 next and procure an envelope, with rules governing the selection of words printed thereon—this envelope to cover the list when submitted. No name will appear on either envelope or list. After being properly sealed, these envelopes must be delivered at our office not later than 5 p. m. of Friday, July 3 next. Receipts for these envelopes will be given in the order of their delivery to this office, the numbers of the receipts to correspond with the numbers on the envelopes. In order to secure fair play in the competition all examinations and awards will be made upon these numbers. Subsequently the name of the successful contestants will be announced. Further particulars will be supplied, envelopes furnished, and orders for ice and spring water taken at our office, near the Treasury.

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in English, in what language does reason and common sense say diplomas should be written? There is but one answer, English. The language should fit existing conditions in the 19th century just as it did in the 12th and 13th centuries.

*Second*, Your committee believe the above brief statement of positive reasons for using English, is the fundamental one. But there is a second reason, lightly esteemed by your committee, but which may not be so lightly regarded by the class or perchance by the University authorities. The reason is foreshadowed by the call for statistics. The desire would seem to be to find what the majority are doing that we may be spared the responsibility of independent thinking and acting. It is this class that both opposing parties taunt with the name of trimmers. We would say



ists whom we delight to honor are those who made unprecedented decisions, who sought by right reason, logic and legal principle to establish justice, who recognized and applied the maxim which we will not apologize for putting in English—that when the reason for a law no longer exists the law based on that reason ceases to exist also.

Your committee believe that no valid reason for writing diplomas in Latin in Columbian Law School ever existed or now exists, and so believing, offer and recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the class most respectfully, yet most earnestly request that the diplomas issued by this University be in the English language.

Respectfully submitted,  
MARCUS BAKER,  
FRANK H. MOORE,  
F. S. HOLLIGER, *Committee*.

## A ROYAL TIME

Was Had at the Annual Alumni Dinner.

FROM OYSTERS TO CIGARS THE MENU WAS TEMPTING—THE TOASTS WERE ELOQUENT AND HAPPY.

The Shoreham's Effort—What They Had to Eat and Say—President Whitman's Ovation—The Speakers and Speeches.

It was Columbian night at the Shoreham, Wednesday evening. The hostelry was given over to the "boys," (some of them bent and with pates as bald as gleaming ivory balls) whose hearts were as merry as in the days when the most they had to worry them was the examinations and the price of a theatre ticket. Prof. H. S. Hodgkins had charge of arrangements, and the program moved off with decision and on time. His untiring work in making arrangements was appreciated by all present and when during the course of the evening Ex-President Wilson, of the Alumni Association, offered a resolution thanking him for the able manner in which the dinner had been made possible, there was a chorus of ayes to the proposition that shook the floral decorations. These decorations were one of the features of the spread. The tables were arranged in U form with a square base, and at regular intervals were placed great

bunches of American Beauty roses, with large glass boats of many hued azalias between. The Menu was as follows:

Radishes	Oak Islands	Stuffed Olives
	Bisque of Crawfish	
	Filet of Sole, Marguery	
Cucumbers	Bermuda Potatoes	
	Chapon Braise, Mortemart	
	Spring Lamb Chops, Signora	
	New Green Peas	
	Fresh Asparagus, Hollandaise	
	Croustade of Diamond Back Terrapin, Maryland	
	Punch au Kirsch	
	English Snipe, Sur Canape	
	Watercress Salad	
	Fancy Ice Cream	
	Gateaux Assortis	
Cheese	Crackers	Fruit
	Cafe Noir	
	Cigarettes and Cigars	

When the cigars were lighted the banqueters lean back in their chairs, and the intellectual treat began. The following toasts and sentiments were responded to:

### TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

1. The Alumni Association—Dr. C. W. Richardson, President of the Alumni Association.
2. The Columbian University—Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., President of the Columbian University.
3. The University Corporation—Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D. D.
4. Letters—Mr. Wm. B. King.



PRESIDENT RICHARDSON.

5. The Healing Art—Dr. W. W. Johnston.
6. Our Legal Advisers—Mr. Chapin Brown.
7. Science—Absent.
8. Dentistry—Dr. H. B. Noble.
9. The Post-Graduate Delvers—Dr. Charles E. Munroe, Dean of the Graduate School.

President Richardson's welcome was full of enthusiasm over the cause. His tribute to President Whitman set the tables clattering, and brought a flush to the face of the big-hearted, big-framed man at his side. He also made a strong argument for Alumni support in the University's new athletic work. The applause that greeted the athletic talk throughout the evening, was proof positive, that Columbian's graduates are as deeply interested in success for the "Orange and the Blue" as the men within the College halls. At the conclusion of his remarks,

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President Richardson introduced President Whitman and the ovation given him lasted for several minutes. He began in lighter mood and told a story in which an old colored auntie had described him as "foreman" of a college. He soon drifted into one of his logical, philosophical talks, making an appeal for sincerity in all the walks of life.

One of the most interesting parts of his remarks was his athletic talk. There is nothing that proves the President's versatile mind so much as his ability to step from philosophy to field sports. On both branches he talks "by the card." His day dreams, as he calls them, concerning Columbian's athletic future were not rightly named, instead of dreams they are tangible propositions and easily within the pale of realization. He defined his position on the subject of university athletics. "I am a believer in true physical culture, and abhor both the intellectual and physical extremes. On the one hand I do not want a man to have the brawn of a giant, with about enough intellectual grasp to pull weeds, and on the other I would not have him with a large head and not enough physical strength to keep soul and body together—a sort of a cultivated memory gland."

Dr. Greene followed with one of his happy after-dinner speeches. The doctor is the University's Chauncey Depew. He can tell a story well, and make a dozen speeches a day and never be caught repeating. He was in fine fettle on this occasion and scored in his opening sentence. "I feel that there has been a slight mistake made in assigning me this toast," he began. "It's a little out of my line as a preacher. I am to represent the corporation, and you know gentlemen that whenever a corporation needs defense or representation they usually call in a lawyer."

Again: "I would have been content this evening to have sat here for an hour and listened to our President, as one who sets in the shadow of a great rock in the wilderness." (Applause.)

His closing word picture of Columbian's new day was heartily applauded.

Wm. B. King was happy in his treatment of "Letters." He told of days when the College was out on the hill, of happy memories and boyish pranks. His reference to genial E. B. Hay, as the only window smashing ball player worth mentioning, was a signal for an outburst of laughter. Everybody missed Hay, his florid face and witty mots having

furnished the *piece de resistance* at the dinners in the past.

Dr. W. W. Johnson had plenty of friends present if one judges by the applause that greeted his introduction. Quiet, intellectual, with the air that indicates reserve power, he contributed an interesting short talk on the demands and changes required in a medical education. It's hardly fair to print his good after-dinner story, and thus spoil its usefulness, but the CALL relies on the doctor's large heart and offers it.

"In London lived a physician noted for his learning and the rapidity with which he could examine patients and write prescriptions. He was able to diagnose twenty cases an hour, and on one occasion a young man came to him on a busy morning and in a hurried way was asked a few questions, a prescription was thrust into his hand and the doctor commenced bowing him out of the office.

"It will be a pleasure for me to write to my father that you are treating me," said the young man as he walked away.

"Yes, thanks, who is your father?"

"You used to know him at College, sir, his name was Wm. Forrester."

"What! You Bill Forrester's son. Sit right down here and let me see what's the matter with you."

The law men had a good champion in Chapin Brown. He proved that his Latin was still in working order by properly translating the sentiment that accompanied his toast. He slyly added that he knew he was right because he had gone to the Latin professor, and he had said so. His treatment of law work was witty and wise and in conclusion he begged the other schools to do as well by the University in the future as the law school had done in the past.

Science was not represented. The president stating that the person assigned to the toast had been called away.

Dr. Noble answered for the dental men, laughingly saying, that in his youth he had been taught that children should be seen and not heard, and perhaps the youngest department should take that old piece of advice to heart. He treated of dental life and work, told the needs of the department and its wonderful success considering its youth and inexperience. He was heartily applauded.

Above the gleaming expanse of white shirt front and snowy napery, on the board, shown the smiling vis-

age of Dr. Munroe. Post Graduate work, was the burden of his song and he traced its origin in this country and in Germany. He was never at a loss for words and presented his ideas in bright and snappy fashion. His remarks closed the evening's speech making.

The cocks were crowing on the hill tops and the morning star and the night liners owned the city when the banquet closed. Everybody was happy, the medical men especially so—they had as usual, been in evidence all evening—and the alumni dinner had passed into history, leaving in its wake a host of pleasant memories and a revival of good fellowship among Columbian men. Among those present were:

President B. L. Whitman, Dr. G. N. Acker, Dr. C. W. Appier, Dr. C. A. Ball, Dr. J. Wesley Bovee, Dr. C. H. Bowen, C. A. Brandenburg, Chapin Brown, Aldis B. Browne, Rev. S. L. Bryant, Dr. W. K. Butler, Dr. William P. Carr, Dr. J. W. Chappell, Dr. Thomas M. Chatard, J. Walter Cooksey, Hon. John B. Corliss, Dr. J. B. G. Custis, Prof. Allan Davis, William A. Decandry, W. Riley Deebie, C. W. De Knight, Dr. William Donnally, Chas T. Earle, John Joy Edson, Dr. Edward Farquahr, Dr. Robert Fletcher, Dr. C. W. Franzoni, Prof. Felix Freybold, Dr. L. L. Freidrich, Prof. J. H. Gore, Gore, Rev. S. H. Greene, C. J. Groseclose, Dr. G. B. Harrison, Prof. H. L. Hodgkins, William F. Holtzman, Hon. G. C. Hubbard, Prof. A. J. Huntington, Dr. W. W. Johnston, Dr. A. F. A. King, William B. King, John B. Larnier, Dr. George Latmer, Harris Lindsley, Prof. L. D. Lodge, W. H. McKnew, Charles E. McFabb, Robert H. Martin, Prof. C. T. Mason, William F. Mattingly, Prof. A. P. Montague, Dr. Veranus A. Moore, Mr. Francis P. Morgan, Prof. C. E. Munroe, Dr. H. B. Noble, Theodore W. Noyes, Col. M. M. Parker, Dr. W. F. R. Phillips, C. C. Poola, Prof. H. R. Pyne, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, M. M. Ramsey, Dr. C. W. Richardson, Mason N. Richardson, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Dr. George C. Samson, Dr. E. A. De Schweinitz, Dr. E. A. Sellhausen, Dr. D. K. Shute, Dr. J. Curtiss Smithe, Rev. Charles A. Stakey, Rev. J. MacBride Sterrett, Alonzo H. Stewart, Dr. James L. Suddarth, Duncan Thompson, B. H. Warner, Prof. W. A. Wilbur, Jesse H. Wilson, S. W. Woodward, A. S. Worthington, Dr. H. C. Yarrow, F. D. Yates, Prof. Hans Zopke, Dr. E. Y. Davidson, Dr. T. A. Griffin, Dr. A. W. Boswell, T. A. Lambert, George Steiger, Guy Underwood, Dr. H. V. Wurdeman, Dr. J. R. Wellington, and C. A. Cragin.

#### New National Theatre.

The principal novelty of the week in the local theatrical world will be the production of "The Governor of Kentucky," by William H. Crane, at the National Theatre. The play has had much success since Mr. Crane added it to his repertoire, and if all that is said of it is true, then there is no doubt about its being a bright and clever work.

Franklyn Fyles, a well known literary man is the author of "The Governor of Kentucky," and in it he has endeavored to tell an interesting story of the heart in which politics, ambition and a forgery are the chief ingredients.

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A. Schutz, who conducts a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring Establishment at 805 Vermont avenue, opposite the Arlington Hotel, is an expert. Knowing that Columbian students like well-made, snug-fitting clothes, he offers the following club rates: All \$40.00 Suits at \$25.00. See him.



## University News.

### Academy.

President Ritchie earnestly requests that all those members who are behind-hand in the playing off of games in the Chess Club, will please hurry up and finish them as soon as possible. The challenge has already been sent to the C. C. C. C. C., and by the time this appears it will be necessary to know who are the four to uphold our honor, for even the Academy has honor, though others may laugh.

There are about ten or eleven gentlemen who have taken no notice of the gentle hints that have appeared lately in "THE CALL," as to the payment of subscriptions due. For the benefit of these we would respectfully state that all subscriptions—and second payments too—have been due since February 1, that therefore, unpaid ones are all the more due now, and that the money is not asked for merely as a matter of form. It is needed, really.

We thought last week that A. F. Hopkins had come to stay, but it was only a vain delusion. May we see him again.

Mr. Everett has recovered from his bicycle injury.

The third term ended with Thursday the 2nd inst., and students are warned that the third term is going to be a hard one. Mr. Pyne especially points this out to the Senior Latin, as Mr. Hodgkins does to the Mathematics, with a hint as to the graduation examination. The third term reports have been mailed.

The suggestion of taking up a collection to purchase a set of boxing gloves is a good one. What's the matter with it? The faculty will by no means condemn it, if it is carried on in a proper way. Apropos of this, the Academy is taking quite a stand in athletics. It is a good deal to our credit to have among our number men like Cabrera, Weaver, C. Fugitt and Cummings. The last of whom to use the words of the "Aar" is fast making a reputation for himself.

### Dental Dots.

Dr. Louis, our estimable Dean, has taken his family to Atlantic City for a few days, and will not lecture to the Dental Classes on Monday and Thursday next. We wish him a pleasant time and hope that he will not get an overdose of ozone and handle us too roughly in the final examinations on the 16th and 17th instants.

Dr. Thompson, by the consent of

the classes, has concluded to devote his three remaining lecture hours to quizzes beginning with alveolar abscesses. This plan necessitates his giving up his usual lectures on anesthesia.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence Egan of the Senior Dental Class has successfully passed his examinations as a result of his recent election as Valedictorian of the Class of 1896. The doctor is one of the brightest members of the Senior Dentals. He was born May 25, 1874, in the good old town of Southington, Hartford county, Connecticut. He received his early education in the public schools, and entered the Lewis Academy at the age of 13. In 1890 he was seized with a desire for emigrating, and moved as far as Waterbury, Conn. Here he began the study of dentistry, entering the office of Dr. F. A. Warms, where he remained for a period of two years, coming to Washington in the fall of 1893 to complete his dental studies. Dr. Egan has made many friends during his stay in the Columbian Dental Department, and they wish him many years of happiness and prosperity after his graduation.

Mr. William Eakin Naff, of Greenville, Green county, Tennessee, has matriculated in the Dental Department. This worthy young man in no sense reflects the color of his town or county, but is justly regarded as one of the brightest, as he is certainly one of the most diligent and painstaking, members of the Freshman Class. Mr. Wilmer Scott Hall of the Senior Dental Class is prominently mentioned as the probable successor of Dr. Hagan, the retiring demonstrator. We know of no one who could fill the position more acceptable. Mr. Hall is both popular and proficient, and the faculty are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in securing the services of so worth an exponent of dental science.

### Medical Notes.

Dr. Johnston has finished his lecture on the nervous system, and taken up the subject of diseases of the respiratory tract.

First and third year written examinations (there will be no oral for these classes) will begin on Thursday, the 16th, at 6.30 P. M. The second year examinations will begin on Friday the 17th, at 7.00 P. M., with anatomy and physiology. Chemistry and materia medica will be taken up on Saturday, the 18th at 7.00 P. M.

There was no business transacted at the class meeting held on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

### "Tuff" Luck.

At the convention of Republican College Clubs held in Chicago, April 3, Columbian's representative, Mr. E. J. Henning was defeated for the presidency by the close margin of four votes. No one regrets his defeat more than his host of friends at Columbian.

### The \$100 Hygienic Prize.

The students of Columbian will read with interest the offer of prizes for the largest number of five letter words to be gotten out of the line "Hygienic Ice—the purest, hardest and best." The offer and condition are clearly stated in the advertisement in this issue.

### Academy of Music.

The Academy presents the Land of the Living for the week beginning Monday next. It is a strong play by the pen of Frank Harvey. The scenes are placed in London and the South African diamond fields. A strong card.

### Allen's Grand.

At Allen's Grand standard opera will continue the attraction. Hinrich's well balanced troupe will continue their excellent work.

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